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5 the Department Director brought to a close, with a lecture on "World Reconstruction After the War," a series of Sunday evening *salons* at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Augustus Stevens, of Portland, at which international peace has been a frequent theme of discussion. On March 12 the Department Director spoke in the Episcopal Church at the morning service at Wakefield, Mass.; on March 13 he gave his stereopticon lecture, "One Hundred Years of Peace," at the academy at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and while in that State arranged for the Rhode Island Peace Society an open meeting of the Board of Trade of Westerly, at which he will be the speaker. On March 18 he began a ten days' lecture tour in New Hampshire at a meeting of the Woman's Federation of Manchester. On both Sundays included in the tour he was engaged to address union meetings held under the auspices of churches. He had added Hill, Newport, Charlestown, and Claremont to the towns already reported as included in his proposed itinerary, and expected to add others as he proceeded. By invitation of the editors of the *Yale Law Journal* he will have in the May number of that magazine an article on "International Police," the eleventh in a series on peace and arbitration.

FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE

The following resolution was adopted by the Friends' Foreign Mission Committee at its quarterly meeting, held in Tokyo, Japan, on February 18:

"As American citizens resident in Japan, we have learned with deep regret of the efforts now being made to put the United States among the nations which depend for their peace and security upon military preparedness.

"We believe that the position of leadership which the United States has held in the promotion of world peace for the past hundred years would be partially lost with the entrance of our nation upon an era of international fear and competitive armaments.

"While the Japanese recognize the right of the United States to increase armaments, and while the European situation gives to them a partial explanation for such action, there is little room for doubt that a response to the present appeal for military preparedness in America would exert an unfavorable influence upon the Japanese nation.

"We believe, further, that the representatives of the Christian churches of the United States would find their task in Japan and other Oriental countries grow more difficult if their own country should get further away from the ideal of a non-military nation resting its cause upon justice and the spirit of conciliation.

"On behalf of the Friends' Mission in Japan, Gurnoy Binford, Chairman; F. E. R. Coleman, Secretary; Gilbert Bowles, Chairman Peace and Social Service Committee."

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY

"The Great Settlement—How Can the War System Be Abolished and International Justice Be Established?" is the subject of a series of public meetings in Ford Hall, Boston, arranged under the auspices of the Massachusetts Peace Society. These meetings are held on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. The list of speakers follows: March 26, Herbert S. Houston, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Information of the League to Enforce Peace, on "World Commerce—a Force for World Peace;" April 9, George W. Nasmyth, secretary of the Massachusetts Branch of the League to Enforce Peace, on "Why I Favor a League to Enforce Peace;" April 16, Sidney L. Gulick, of New York, secretary of the American Branch of the World Alliance

of the Churches for the Promotion of International Friendship, on "America's Asiatic Problem," and April 23, George H. Blakeslee, Professor of History and International Relations at Clark College, on "Possibilities of Pan-American Co-operation."

The Massachusetts Society has also prepared a series of fifty stereopticon slides, which are offered for free use at public meetings in the interest of peace. The slides are accompanied by an explanatory lecture on the evils of the war system and the constructive program of the peace movement. The society has also published a list of public speakers on international relations, who will volunteer their services wherever it is possible. Requests may be addressed to the office at 31 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

JOINING THE ISSUE

Controversy over a fact, affirmed by one side and denied by another, is known in law as an "issue." Taking up the two sides respectively is called "joining the issue." A great need of the peace movement in the argument with its opponents is first to "join the issue." With this aim in view this department was started in our August number, and it is hoped that many of our readers will be stirred to add their wisdom to this process of "joining the issue." Any intelligent contribution to the problem, if not too long, will be welcomed.—THE EDITOR.

Editorial Christian Science Monitor.

The thickest armor was pierced the other day at Sandy Hook by a projectile from the latest gun. Thicker armor will now replace the thickest, and it will perhaps resist the latest gun. Then a later than the latest gun will pierce the thicker than the thickest armor, and the thickest armor and the latest gun will be "scrapped"—and so on, *ad infinitum*. This seems to be an inevitable feature of the system of competitive armaments.

Editorial Columbus, Ohio, Journal.

Said President Hibben, at the Mohonk Conference: "I do not advocate preparedness for war, but a preparedness against war." Such flaunting of words does not amount to a dead odor. Preparation for war or against war amounts to the same thing, even though a college president cannot see it. A nation is as apt to go to war when it is prepared, whether that preparation is for peace or war. It is silly to kick up a difference between the two kinds of preparation. The point is that a nation is more apt to get into a fight if it is ready than if it isn't.

Suppose it isn't ready, what then? It may then resort to the civilized way of getting together and agreeing, a process that will always win more than by fighting for it. That is the civilized way. Everybody knows we are coming to it, but what is the sense in waiting for it? The best way to resume is to resume, and we resumed. The best way to peace is to lay down our arms and stop fighting or thinking about it.

Dr. Gaius Glenn Atkins.

Democracies left to themselves do not take kindly to war. There is no denying that democracies have fought wars a-plenty; but, on the other hand, they have never gone out to meet them and have always been willing to make a just and honorable peace when the necessity for war has passed.

If we can succeed in eliminating the causes of wars of aggression we shall, of course, at the same time eliminate wars of defense. Wars for liberty and national independence, which are the only wars in which humanity can take just pride, have always been forced upon the people who carried them on. They have always been slow in appealing to the arbitrament of arms and have almost always sought to exhaust every means of peaceable settlement before they finally began to fight.

We fight because fighting is easier than keeping the peace. War is not, as its apologists would tell us, a high and heroic way out of international difficulties. It is the low and cowardly way.

It is easier to take arms against a neighboring people than to sit around a council table and work out in wisdom and brotherhood and self-restraint the questions which the war involves.

Mr. Shuster.

Not until the world realizes that it is as wrong for nations as for individuals to steal will universal peace become a reality, in the opinion of W. Morgan Shuster.

"All wars are caused by greed for territory on the part of the ruling classes," he declared. "This greed will not be overcome until a new standard of international morals is developed."

Mr. Roosevelt Again.

"The professional pacifists are at best an unlovely body of men, and, taken as a whole, are probably the most undesirable citizens that this country contains."

What and who are "professional pacifists?" Can Mr. Roosevelt mean Messrs. Root, Eliot, Butler, Burton, Bryan, Carnegie, Scott, Bacon, Taft, Kirchwey, Trueblood, Lowell, Mead, Faunce, Ford, Slayden, Ralston, Roberts, Marburg, Lynch; or does he just mean the secretaries and stenographers in the peace societies?—THE EDITOR.

A Few Words from Simeon Strunsky. New York Evening Post.

Half the world today must still manage to get on without the moral tonic of war. You know, of course, what war does to the soul. It braces the soul up. It knocks out that tired spiritual feeling. It stimulates the flow of the fraternal juices. It hurries up the slackened pulses of self-sacrifice. In peace the soul goes flabby, and all kinds of germs colonize therein. That is why we must have war: in order to secure prolonged peace; in order that the spirit may degenerate some more; in order that you may send for the war doctors and have yourself operated on for atrophy of the moral gland and settle down to the blessings of peace and preparation.

But if war is not to be had, then the next best thing is zero weather. If you cannot shiver in a trench for the good of your soul, shivering in bed will do. Fighting against temptation to pull down the window is spiritual exercise, and telling the truth about it next morning is a very severe strain. Thus far I have met only one or two who quite closed their bedroom window last Monday night. Most people pulled it about half way down, and some just enough to break the force of the north wind. In either case, whether you kept the window open, or shut it and are now confessing, you see how it has been good for your moral nature. And if in India and northern Africa they don't have zero weather, they

have the plague or famine or internal revolution, so that the moral tone of the world as a whole has been very good lately.

(An extract from a letter:) "Tokyo, Japan, February 1, 1916. I wish to express to you my own appreciation of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE and of the great help that it has been to the cause in Japan.—GILBERT A. BOWLES."

"I have 'roasted' you so many times—always with pleasure—that I now take special pains, with *additional pleasure*, to congratulate you upon the improvement, both in appearance and in matter, of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE. I think you are shaping THE ADVOCATE with more discrimination than I have, heretofore, noticed. I wish to express my special appreciation for your 'notes' on the measures now before Congress. I think that in itself is a very excellent and instructive feature. I also wish to express my appreciation of the typographical and mechanical improvement of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.—A. B. HUMPHREY."

"I have been a member of the American Peace Society for many, many years (life member), and THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE means much to me now when our beloved country is facing a crisis brought on by the 'Big Interests' and a jingo press.—ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON, Sunny Brae, Cupertino, Cal., February 23, 1916."

DEAR COMRADES: I send my little dollar with pleasure, wishing, oh so hard, I had much money to give now at this critical time when this world *seems* to be on fire. I pray daily for "the common sense of most to hold a fretful realm in awe." The teachings of the American Peace Society, always valuable, seem now invaluable. The ammunition makers have so much money, the military expert is busy, and the man on the street knows these words only—patriotism and peace and preparedness—now seems the time to cry aloud on the housetops the hidden "P"—Profits. We women can do so much, and I shall do what I can to bring about the kingdom of God on earth. There is no middle course for Christians; we must make war on the war-makers, if we are really followers of the Prince of Peace.

Faithfully yours,

MARGUERITE M. BROWN.

DEAR SIR: I did not receive THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE for January. Please forward it to me. Enclosed find \$—, for which give me credit. Monday is my ninetyeth birthday. Just to think how many wars have been during my lifetime. How many millions of men have been murdered, and how many billions of dollars have been spent; and who has been profited by it?

MISS ELIZABETH SHEETS.

71 ST. JAMES STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

February 15, 1916.

DEAR ADVOCATE: Several times during the last twelve months I have been on the point of writing to you, and my inclination was much strengthened last summer upon reading a reply to the various readers of the paper, some of whom had evidently been of the same mind as myself concerning the attitude of the edi-

tentials upon the war. That was mainly, as I remember it, that THE ADVOCATE could not be partisan, etc., etc. But it lost a golden opportunity for a heroic stand for righteousness—peace methods, peace propaganda, peace arguments as against war in all or any of its phases. The paper should have come out boldly, *aggressively* indeed, in utter denunciation of this the crowning stroke of capitalism, the masterpiece of business assurance, the impudence of plutocracy—and with such evidences as G. H. Perris' "War Traders" for a text-book, with facts like the preliminaries showing two-thirds of European kingdoms opposed to the war, the red tape of official correspondence, the threadbare formal negotiations, could have easily put up a stubborn, inviolable, divine refusal to look upon shambles of human creatures, and there is no excuse for a paper like THE ADVOCATE standing coolly back and uttering platitudes of pacifism. It should have been, it should be now, at a white heat of passion and protest at least. That should have been its attitude. It has not, to my mind, fulfilled its mission. I infer that many of its readers agree with me, and I am very glad to have their company.

Sincerely yours,

ELLA B. M. HATHEWAY.

(Signed)

(Mrs. W. FRANK.)

DEAR MADAM: We regret that we are only platitudinous to you. But it is not "a white heat of passion and protest" that we are pursuing. "Passion" is what we are striving to overcome. We are interested, vitally interested, in constructive thinking. Will you not continue to help us in this direction?

THE EDITORS.

PEACE AND WAR MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS

64th Congress, First Session

(Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committee, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report; bills approved by the President become statutes, public or private, and are numbered in the order of enactment.)

Armed Merchantmen.

Mr. Gore of Oklahoma: Resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) declaring the sense of Congress relative to the travel of citizens of the United States upon vessels of belligerent powers; introduced and laid on table February 25; amendments; motion to lay the resolution and all amendments thereto upon the table, yeas 68, nays 14; not voting 14.

Disposition of this resolution carries with it the killing of S. 1731, S. 3033, and S. 3034.

Mr. McLemore of Texas: Resolution (H. Res. 147) requesting the President to warn all citizens of the United States to refrain from traveling on armed merchant vessels, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; adverse report (H. Rept. 293), March 4; resolution and report laid on table; H. Res. 158, to limit debate on H. Res. 158 (passed, yeas 270, nays 137, "present" 1, not voting 26); vote to lay H. Res. 147 on table, March 7, yeas 276, nays 142, "present" 1, not voting 15.

Disposition of this resolution carries with it the killing of H. R. 12202 and H. Con. Res. 17.

Mr. Ellsworth of Minnesota: Resolution (H. Res. 155) declaring certain armed merchantment of nations at war to be warships or auxiliary cruisers and directing manner of dealing with same; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Mondell of Wyoming: Resolution (H. Res. 154) call-

ing on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the armament of belligerent merchantmen; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Defense Establishment.

Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 12037) for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole of Hawaii: A bill (H. R. 12422) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of a naval and aviation academy in the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Overmyer of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12487) to increase the efficiency of the United States Military and the United States Naval Academies, and to increase the number of graduates therefrom by the immediate establishment of a one-year united service school in the Middle West; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Padgett of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12584) to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve in the Government of Haiti, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Padgett of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12835) to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the Government of the Republic of Haiti, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Park of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 12840) to make it unlawful to appoint as commissioned or noncommissioned officers in the Army or Navy of the United States any person of the negro race; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pomerene of Ohio: A bill (S. 4711) to increase the efficiency of the United States military and the United States Naval Academies and to increase the number of graduates therefrom by the immediate establishment of a one-year united service school in the Middle West; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina: A bill (S. 4307) to prevent the disclosure of national-defense secrets; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

International.

Mr. Farr of Pennsylvania: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) recognizing the fundamental right of distinct races of people to establish and maintain their political autonomy and government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska: A bill (S. 4772) for the relief of the people of Poland suffering from the ravages of war and in danger of starvation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Moss of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 247) for the payment of "Virginia debt" by the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mexico.

Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin: A concurrent resolution: Resolved by the Senate (The House of Representatives concurring), that the use of the armed forces of the United States for the sole purpose of apprehending and punishing the lawless band of armed men who entered the United States from Mexico, on the ninth day of March, 1916, committed outrages on American soil and fled into Mexico, is hereby approved, and that the Congress also extends its assurances to the *de facto* Government of Mexico and to the Mexican people that the pursuit of said lawless bands of armed men across the international boundary line into Mexico is for the single purpose of arresting and punishing the fugitive band of outlaws; that the Congress, in approving the use of the armed forces of the United States for the purposes announced, joins with the President in declaring that such military expedition shall not be permitted to encroach in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or to interfere in any manner with the domestic affairs of the Mexican people; passed Senate.

Mr. Fall of New Mexico: A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 112) to authorize the President to take necessary measures for the protection of American citizens and property in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.